

## **Interpretation of the meaning of "appropriate amendment" in the Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress**

Lok Wai Kin

(pp.407)

*This paper logically analysed the Decision of the Standing Committee of National People's Congress, and put forward the opinion that the "appropriate modifications" in the Decision included three meanings: firstly, the "appropriate modifications" must uphold four principles; secondly, the "appropriate modifications" must maintain "two unchanged"; thirdly, the "appropriate modifications" must follow the direction to increase the quota. Therefore, only if we take into account the elements of principles, unchanging and direction, we can meet the requirements of "appropriate modifications".*

## **The origin and evolution of "civil society" in Macau**

Niu Lei

(pp.417)

*"Civil society" of the system of the form and the first appeared late medieval Europe, at which time the feudal autocratic rule for more than one thousand years, the height of the personal dependent system makes the current our country the construction of "civil society" still, there are some problems and contradictions, including political system and legal system two levels of regret. From deep problems probing, basically is faith loss, mainstream value system of the idea and the practice and disconnected from the moralizing, and other factors. China's future "civil construction" ethical compass orientation should consider the balance of equality system, justice system and mechanism for the implementation of the social change the power factor and so on.*

## **Difficulties Faced by the Questioning System of Macau and the Relevant Improving Policies**

Leng Tie Xun

(pp.437)

*Raising questions is one of the important ways that the legislature supervises the work of the executive departments. Provisions of the Macau Basic*

*Law, Legislative Council Rules of Procedure, and Procedures of Questioning the Work of Government established the questioning system of Macau. Since Macau's return to China for more than 10 years, raising questions has become the most active way that members of Legislative Council supervise the work of the government. It laid the foundation for building sunshine government of Macau and realizing administration by law. However, there are still some difficulties of the questioning system can not be ignored practically, therefore the government of Macau SAR should improve the questioning system by constructing a regular meeting regime of oral questioning, and establishing an accountability system for answering written questions.*

### **Recommendation on optimizing process of Macao government 's one-stop service**

Ao Kin Wo

(pp.451)

*SAR Government since its inception has provided convenient and efficient government services as its policy points. In 2002, the SAR government first proposed a one-stop service as an important model to optimize public services and to promote this kind of service. Since then, the logic of the one-stop service gradually becomes a part of the Government "people-oriented" concept of governance.*

*Throughout the implementation of the current Government "one-stop" service projects; deficiencies exist both in breadth and depth of these projects. While the SAR Government addresses cross-sector service providers, at the same time, there is lack of a smooth and easy implementation of the program. How to solve such problems and effective series of effective intersectoral communication and cooperation? With the use of British scholars latest view of the "holistic government" concept, with practical experience in the implementation of policies, this text will briefly point out, the direction and resistance that "one-stop service" may face with the continuous to deepen its promotion, and uses the "Licensing Service for food and beverage establishments" which was established in 2003 by the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau as a case study, in order to combine theory and practical case to deal with solution*

## Research on the personnel establishment in Macao SAR government-based on Japan's experience.

Pang Xin Xin

(pp.465)

*The Japanese public administration is one of the best systems in the Asia. Several countries and regions have learned and evolved with the Japanese case, including Macau. After the transfer of sovereignty, in 1999, the government of SARM tried to study the systems of public sector and implemented the "Serve the People" model and focusing on the reform of the public sector. The central recruitment announced in 2011, but it still preliminary. The Japanese staff management can serve as example for Macau Central recruitment. To understand the system of civil service of Japan, the system should be divided into 4 aspects: search of dimension, system of recruitment, evaluation and transference of tables. There are a lot of examples that can serve as a reference and a role model for Macau. Some of the examples are: Strengthen the size and functions of the authority for personnel management; ensure the reasonableness of the size of the team, through regular assessment, to explore the irrational management of human resources, Actively implementing the results of research on the transfer of staff. The Macau government should plan one series of strategy of public administration to satisfy the population needs and increase the efficiency.*

## The Electronic Decision Theater: a Tool Form for the Innovation of the Public Decision in the Information Society

Zhu Guowei, Xu Xiao-lin

(pp.483)

*As a technique product in the information age, the electronic decision theater is a 3-D mutual visible decision supporting platform. It is the technique supporting mechanism which is in the overall process of the public decision system. This theater redistributes the decision power in a reverse way so that promote the reform of the decision system. With the aid of this platform, the constantly mutual and dynamic decision is realized between the subject of decision on the premise of the non-common present. In this way the processing capacity of the unstructured problem is enhanced as well as the improvement of the decision predicament which is caused by the information capability discrepancy of the decision subject. What is more, the e-Inclusion government*

*affairs is also developed. But then and yet, this tool form has its own limitation.*

## **Languages and Law. Formulation of the incorporation of the incorporation of legal standards in space multilingual language**

Cândida da Silva Antunes Pires

(pp.501)

*In this article, the author broaches the subject of the special connection between Language and Law, in particular at the level of law drafting and translation in bilingual and multilingual spaces.*

*It is also analyzed and discussed the several legislative “styles” in different Countries and Regions, looking at the way legislation is drafted, concerning the wording and structure of the legislative text, as well as its legal / cultural identity. The need of the comparison is emphasized to solve the problems of the law drafting and of the juridical translation in legal science. And, last but not least, a rigorous and broad training process of the translators is absolutely needed.*

## **China and Portugal: The construction of the real image of China built by the Portuguese since their establishment in the territory of Macao and to the construction of the mutual understanding between the Chinese and the Portuguese peoples.**

Celina Veiga de Oliveira

(pp.531)

*This long article – which synthesizes the History of Macao - refers to the construction of the real image of China built by the Portuguese since their establishment in the territory of Macao and to the construction of the mutual understanding between the Chinese and the Portuguese peoples.*

*In the course of the centuries the current life in Macao had a dual logic:*

*1. In the physiognomy of the city, with the Chinese city and the Christian city.*

*2. In the economical and jurisdictional organization.*

3. *In the political structure – the Chinese population obeying the Chinese authorities and the Portuguese community obeying the local Municipal Council, the «Senado da Câmara», and the Governor nominated by the viceroy of Goa.*

4. *In the religious beliefs.*

*The Jesuits' objectives to enter the «big rock» of China were well succeeded due to their knowledge of the language and the culture of China. Many of them became interpreters of the Chinese emperors, like Ricci and Tomás Pereira.*

*However, the good relationship between the Jesuits and the Chinese emperors was endangered by the «ritos question» (only solved in 1939 by pope Pius XII) and had a different interpretation during the Yungcheng and Kianlong periods – the Jesuits went in the Forbidden City in Beijing with the unique status of men of sciences.*

*To cement the Chinese-Portuguese understanding some embassies were realized along the centuries:*

- the embassy of Tomé Pires during the Ming dynasty.*
- the embassies of Manuel de Saldanha to Beijing (1667-1670) and of the jesuit António de Magalhães to Lisbon (1722), during the Kang-Xi period.*
- the embassy of Alexandre Metelo de Sousa e Menezes (1725) during the Yungcheng period.*
- the embassy of Francisco Assis Pacheco de Sampaio (1752) during the Kianlong period.*

*The political status of Macao became different in the XIXth century as a result of the Opium War and allowed for the signature of the Treaty of 1887 between the two countries, which main rules were effective until the signature of The Portuguese and Chinese Joint Declaration of 1987.*

*The Basic Law – the Constitution of the SAR of Macao – assures the continuity of the Portuguese language until 2049.*

*In conclusion: the historical understanding between the Chinese and Portuguese peoples, built during many centuries, is based on many reasons:*

- the contributions of the jurubacas, the Chinese interpreters between the two communities, named «the face of the city of Macao in the contact with the Chinese authorities».*
- the jesuits' performance in the Forbidden City.*
- the cultural work of the interpreters and translators of the Department of Translation and Interpretation of Macao, as Pedro Nolasco da Silva, José Vicente Jorge e Luís Gonzaga Gomes.*

- *the characteristics of the two peoples providing an interesting and unique historical relationship between them which continues up to our time.*

## **Reflection on Neo-managerialism and Government Management Innovation—Summary of the Conference on Government Management Innovation: Practice and Theory**

Lou Sheng Hua

(pp.545)

*In order to conclude and have an overview of the latest developments of public administration theories and practices worldwide and to jointly respond to new challenges brought by regional cooperation and social transformation, the Macao Polytechnic Institute hold an international conference on “Government Management Innovation: Practice and Theory” between 19th and 20th October, 2011. The participants reflected on the deficiencies of neo-managerialism and explored innovation in government management. At this conference the topics of discussion include the trend of public administration, development of governmental organization, innovation of government-society relations as well as reform in accountability system, etc.*